Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 67 NUMBER 20

RICE (Page 360)

COFFEE (Page 367)

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 16, 1953

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

In recent auctions in Brazil, bids for dollar exchange certificates have been as follows: Category 1, Cr.16; Category 2, Cr.32; Category 3, CR. 32; Category 4, Cr. 62; Category 5, Cr.110.

In addition to these auction rates, importers must pay the official selling rate of Cr.18.82 or 20.33. Thus, the effective rate for Category 4 imports, for instance, is 82.33 cruzeiros per dollar, or over 4 times the official rate.

The agricultural commodities included in different categories are:

Category 1: breeding animals, with certain exceptions; day old chicks, ducklings, turkey poults, etc., live plants for agriculture, seeds for planting, whole powdered dried milk, not modified and not acidified, incubating eggs, rye sprouts, seed potatoes.

Category 2: glands and organs of animals, fresh frozen or refrigerated, sheep's intestines, cow bladders, liver meal for balanced rations; codfish; unhusked oats for industrialization; Pablum, compound cereal for dietetic purposes, fish meal, turpentine.

Category 3: calf hides, box calf, linen or linseed seeds, sheet tobacco for cigar wrappers, merino wool, 64's upwards, unhusked barley (for malting), roasted malt or barley, olive oil.

Category 4: whole dried milk; fresh apples, pears and grapes; fresh plums, fresh cherries, fresh melons, shelled or unshelled almonds and filberts, other nuts, shelled or unshelled, dried fruits without sugar, olives, selected herbs and condiments, dried whole peas unshelled for industrialization, garlic, grain or powdered mustard.

(Continued on Page 373)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations.

Foreign Crops and Markets is distributed only upon a request basis. Should you find you have no need for this publication, please tear off the addressograph imprint with your name and address on the enclosing envelope, pencil "drop" upon it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD RICE CROP PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

World rice production in 1953-54 (August-July) will be slightly larger than in the year before, according to the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Rice acreages were extended in many areas of the world, and in most of the countries larger crops than last year are either now being harvested or in prospect.

The 1953-54 world harvest of rough rice is forecast at 359,000 million pounds as compared with 357,000 million pounds in the preceding year, and with 335,000 million pounds in the prewar average (1935-36/39-40) period. Increased production is indicated for all Continents. Larger acreages were sown in all regions except Europe, where favorable weather during the growing season resulted in yields per acre that more than offset the acreage decline.

Northern Hemisphere: Harvesting of bumper crops is now in progress in some countries of the Northern Hemisphere, while in others the outturn is below normal. Substantial gains occurred in the rice acreage of North America, notably the United States and Cuba, where larger crops are being harvested. The forecast of rice acreage in Cuba shows a pronounced increase, and with continued good weather, the crop will be larger than in 1952 by about 100 million pounds (rough rice basis). Rice acreage increases were planned also in Central America, but production in some countries was retarded by unseasonal weather.

Italy and Spain are harvesting larger crops from increased acreages. Producers of France and Greece were unable to plant all the intended acreages because of unfavorable weather, but improved conditions in later months resulted in larger crops than in the preceding year. Shortage of water for irrigation in Portugal also prevented some acreage intended for rice from being sown, and continued dry weather caused a reduction in per-acre yields as compared with a year earlier.

Egypt's production is expected to show a moderate increase. Permits were granted for a larger rice acreage than in 1952, but water supplies were not adequate to permit a return to the large rice area of the average (1945-49) postwar period. Iran and Iraq increased the acreage in rice, and 1953 crops are expected to be among the largest on record. Turkey's rice crop is expected to be as large as last year's record outturn.

Nearly all the available rice area of South Korea was planted this year, generally good weather has prevailed through the season, and the current harvest is reported to be one of the best in history.

On the other hand, the 1953 rice crop of Japan is the smallest in many years. Substantial crop losses were sustained in the typhoons and floods of late June and August. In addition to that, cool weather delayed transplanting, and continued to retard growth thoughout the growing season. Prolonged periods of cool, cloudy weather, when sunshine was essential for growth, prevented a large part of the crop from maturing normally.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1951-52 to 1953-54 1/

Continent and country	Acreage: Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Acreage: Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	Acreage: 1951-52	Acreage: 1952-53 2/	Acreage: 1953-54 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Yield per acre: Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	Yield per acre: 1951-52	Yield per acre: 1952-53 2/	Yield per acre: 1953-54 2/	Production: Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Production: Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	Production: 1951-52	Production: 1952-53 2/	Production: 1953-54 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
Costa Rica	35	41	57	66	65	1,066	1,078	1,321	1,348	1,308	37.3	44.2	75.3	89.0	85.0
El Salvador	26	41	40	36	35	1,392	1,402	1,432	1,647	1,429	36.2	57.5	57.3	59.3	50.0
Mexico	96	190	257	203	210	1,904	1,731	1,278	1,488	1,571	182.8	328.9	328.5	302.0	330.0
Nicaragua	25	28	31	38	43	1,080	1,286	900	1,068	930	27.0	36.0	27.9	40.6	40.0
Panama	48	124	164	169	170	1,042	1,169	1,121	1,211	1,265	50.0	145.0	183.9	204.7	215.0
United States	1,004	1,690	1,967	1,972	2,158	2,234	2,099	2,328	2,468	2,378	2,243.4	3,547.9	4,579.7	4,866.0	5,132.8
Cuba	45	114	145	156	209	958	1,075	1,805	1,959	1,794	43.1	122.6	257.0	277.0	375.0
Dominican Republic	80	100	113	133	-	1,065	1,207	1,265	1,203	-	85.2	120.7	143.0	160.0	-
Total	1,456	2,473	2,915	2,927	3,174	-	-	-	-	-	2,807.6	4,580.6	5,850.0	6,221.8	6,611.0
EUROPE															
France	1	7	44	54	40	1,400	2,586	3,507	3,643	3,750	1.4	18.1	154.3	196.7	150.0
Greece	5	9	48	53	42	1,840	2,167	2,573	3,119	3,571	9.2	19.5	123.5	165.3	150.0
Italy	362	305	420	445	450	4,677	4,357	4,405	4,719	4,778	1,692.9	1,328.9	1,850.0	2,100.0	2,150.0
Portugal	47	53	77	82	78	3,253	3,013	4,045	3,524	3,333	152.9	159.7	311.5	289.0	260.0
Spain	110	129	151	159	157	4,336	4,358	4,305	4,560	5,478	477.0	562.2	650.0	725.0	860.0
Total countries shown	533	510	747	801	775	-	-	-	-	-	2,343.8	2,098.3	3,105.7	3,492.5	3,588.4
Other Europe	20	49	88	124	140	-	-	-	-	-	48.8	103.2	195.0	240.0	300.0
Total Europe	553	559	835	925	915	-	-	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,201.5	3,300.7	3,732.5	3,888.4
ASIA															
Iran	534	544	476	544	600	1,566	1,598	1,654	1,708	1,833	836.0	869.3	787.2	929.0	1,100.0
Iraq	392	643	520	525	-	1,283	993	763	1,048	-	503.0	638.4	396.8	550.0	-
Turkey	78	56	74	124	121	2,642	2,452	2,908	2,269	2,326	206.1	137.3	215.2	281.4	281.4
Burma	12,671	8,704	9,430	9,883	10,400	1,238	1,116	1,230	1,301	1,385	15,683.3	9,715.7	11,600.0	12,857.6	14,400.0
Ceylon	870	964	1,089	1,000	-	672	584	738	700	-	585.0	562.7	803.9	700.0	-
China	3/ 48,853	45,557	45,350	46,470	-	3/ 2,259	2,219	2,161	2,230	-	3/110,372.0	101,100.0	98,000.0	103,650.0	-
Manchuria	782	600	893	920	-	1,829	1,752	1,697	1,707	-	1,430.4	1,051.0	1,515.0	1,570.0	-
India	4/	71,500	73,665	75,000	75,500	4/	1,063	1,018	1,067	1,086	4/	76,000.0	75,000.0	80,000.0	82,000.0
Indochina 5/	14,306	12,060	12,600	13,000	14,000	1,006	987	1,016	1,008	964	14,396.0	11,900.0	12,300.0	13,100.0	13,500.0
Indonesia:															
Java and Madura	9,794	8,922	10,181	10,200	-	1,442	1,325	1,454	1,471	-	14,126.0	11,823.0	14,800.2	15,000.0	-
Outer Islands	5,500	6,150	6,054	6,300	-	1,273	1,216	1,161	1,270	-	7,000.0	7,480.0	7,028.6	8,000.0	-
Japan	7,862	7,832	7,870	7,850	7,850	3,408	3,116	3,148	3,464	3,043	26,793.1	24,405.0	24,774.3	27,188.5	21,996.3
Malaya	745	831	799	825	835	1,634	1,367	1,518	1,901	1,916	1,217.1	1,136.0	1,212.7	1,568.2	1,600.0
Pakistan	6/ 18,706	21,601	22,481	23,016	23,500	6/ 1,301	1,245	1,159	1,190	1,202	6/ 24,339.8	26,891.9	26,046.4	27,398.4	28,250.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Philippine Republic	4,852	4,963	6,388	6,068	6,300	973	998	977	1,142	1,127	4,719.5	4,952.8	6,238.7	6,931.4	7,100.0
South Korea 7/	3,938	2,676	2,262	2,280	2,750 7/	2,293	2,211	2,493	2,807	2,473 7/	8,802.0	5,916.4	5,640.0	6,400.0	6,800.0
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,507	1,638	1,955	1,947	1,980	2,393	1,829	2,270	2,343	2,374	3,845.1	2,996.7	4,438.4	4,561.4	4,700.0
Thailand	7,088	10,212	14,061	12,676	14,100	1,353	1,173	1,138	1,148	1,191	9,588.5	11,978.4	16,000.0	14,555.0	16,800.0
Total	201,960	207,556	218,092	220,646	226,800	-	-	-	-	-	319,865.3	302,973.7	310,529.4	328,575.7	329,249.9
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	102	138	158	-	2,692	2,674	3,051	2,919	-	140.0	272.7	421.1	461.2	-
Brazil	2,323	4,290	4,706	4,850	-	1,287	1,423	1,381	1,320	-	2,989.1	6,105.7	6,500.0	6,400.0	-
British Guiana	70	97	120	133	-	2,289	2,343	2,250	2,143	-	160.2	227.3	270.0	285.0	-
Chile	13	79	62	78	-	3,515	2,578	2,845	2,618	-	45.7	203.7	176.4	204.2	-
Colombia	150	300	391	407	440	943	1,566	1,795	1,900	1,923	141.4	469.8	701.7	773.3	846.3
Ecuador	95	203	147	200	-	1,716	1,768	1,739	1,690	-	163.0	359.0	255.7	338.0	-
Paraguay	5	14	25	35	-	1,760	2,043	1,852	1,857	-	8.8	28.6	46.3	65.0	-
Peru	107	120	142	135	-	1,950	3,020	3,680	3,704	-	208.6	362.4	522.5	500.0	-
Surinam	37	41	47	49	-	2,081	2,490	2,706	2,435	-	77.0	102.1	127.2	119.3	-
Uruguay	13	29	35	39	-	2,992	2,855	2,903	3,121	-	38.9	82.8	101.6	121.7	-
Venezuela	2	28	65	70	85	1,150	1,200	1,385	1,257	1,412	2.3	33.6	90.0	88.0	120.0
Total	2,888	5,332	5,914	6,188	6,519	-	-	-	-	-	4,001.1	8,285.8	9,259.7	9,396.9	10,246.6
AFRICA															
Egypt	463	732	507	388	430	3,233	3,347	2,696	2,937	3,140	1,496.8	2,450.3	1,366.7	1,139.6	1,350.0
French Morocco	-	1	5	10	-	-	700	3,400	3,150	-	-	0.7	17.0	31.5	-
French West Africa	1,562	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	942.1	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207	1,431	1,668	1,700	-	1,157	1,176	1,350	1,294	-	1,396.8	1,682.5	2,252.2	2,200.0	-
Sierra Leone	346	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,396	7,189	7,541	7,565	7,743	-	-	-	-	-	4,959.1	7,743.1	7,720.1	7,541.4	7,965.3
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	31	32	34	-	4,143	4,042	4,000	4,771	-	95.3	125.3	128.0	162.2	-
Fiji	10	29	-	-	-	1,940	1,938	-	-	-	19.4	56.2	-	-	-
Total	40	95	103	105	111	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	217.2	232.0	267.2	278.0
World total	211,677	223,592	235,830	238,816	245,762	-	-	-	-	-	334,877.4	326,674.9	337,816.9	356,735.5	359,339.2

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1931-37. 4/ Comparable data not available. 5/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 6/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 7/ Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Although statistics for the 1953 rice harvest of China have not been reported, indications point to a decrease below last year's outturn because of unfavorable weather.

Main rice crop of southern Asia: Increased production is in prospect for other countries of the Far East where the crop is now in the growing stage and will be harvested mainly in December. These include Burma, India, Indochina, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippine Republic and Thailand. Production is expected to increase also in Taiwan (Formosa) and Ceylon, where 2 crops a year are harvested. Acreages and production of the crops harvested in these countries in late 1953 are larger than a year ago, and indications point to further increases in the first crops of 1954. Indonesia plans to increase rice acreage to be planted mainly in February.

Southern Hemisphere: Rice acreages are continuing to be expanded in the countries of South America, notably Colombia and Venezuela. Brazil's rice acreage is expected to show an increase because of the current scarcity and high price of rice. Since rice in the southern areas of South America is only now being planted, it is too early to appraise crop prospects, except to apply average yields per acre to areas reported planted.

Surplus countries: Without exception, larger rice crops are being, or are expected to be, harvested in all countries that usually have surpluses for export, and also in some that have rice for export only from time to time. The total increase over 1952-53 production in these countries is estimated at 7,000 million pounds (2,450,000 short tons in terms of milled rice).

The largest gain in production in these surplus countries is in the "rice bowl" of Asia - Burma, Indochina, and Thailand - where total production is estimated at 44,700 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 4,200 million pounds (1,470,000 short tons in terms of milled) from the 40,500 million pounds of a year earlier.

Burma increased rice acreage by about 500,000 acres, and above-average yields per acre are expected to be harvested. Rice acreage was extended substantially also in Cambodia and South Vietnam. Drought in Cambodia, however, reduced considerably the total production of that country. Dry weather in South Vietnam decreased the output to some extent, but production is expected to exceed that of last year because of the large increase in acreage planted. Prospects in Thailand are for a bumper crop in 1953-54.

Gains in production are expected in other surplus countries (in order of volume) in Pakistan, Brazil, South Korea, United States, Egypt, Spain, Colombia, and Italy. It is too early in the season to have production estimates of Taiwan (Formosa), Ecuador, British Guiana, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, and Madagascar; however, if normal weather results in the production of average yields per acre, these countries also will have surpluses larger than those obtained from the 1952-53 production.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

U.K. ANNOUNCES NEW FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL PURCHASE REGULATIONS

The United Kingdom Board of Trade has announced that as of March 1, 1954, imports of flaxseed and linseed oil will no longer be related to purchases from official stocks but will be permitted under Open Individual Licenses from any source, reports the American Embassy, London. The Board of Trade also announced, in Notice No. 591 of October 28, 1953, the revised arrangements regarding the ratio of permitted private imports to purchases from Ministry of Food stocks, effective November 15, 1953.

The new regulations, superseding Notice to Importers No. 561 of June 9, 1953, specify that imports will be permitted in the ratio of one ton of linseed oil (or 3 tons of flaxseed) for every ton of linseed oil purchased from the Ministry of Food. This revised ratio will be applied not only to future purchases up to February 28, 1954, from the Ministry but also to purchases since September 7, 1952.

SWEDEN'S RAPESEED EXPORTS IN 1953-54 TO DECLINE

Sweden's exportable surpluses as approximated for the current marketing year September-August 1953-54 include at least 22,000 short tons of rapeseed, or about half of actual exports during 1952-53, reports the American Embassy, Stockholm. Rapeseed exports during January-July 1953 were 33,675 tons, some 4,000 tons more than total exports during calendar year 1952.

Until recently, agricultural surpluses in Sweden have not been a problem because export prices have, as a rule, been as high or higher than domestic prices. During the last crop year, however, the general decline in prices on the international markets resulted in some losses on exports. Losses due to exports of rapeseed in 1953-54 will be covered from a special clearing fund for fats and oils which had considerable reserves at the beginning of the marketing year. These reserves have been built up principally by means of clearing fees on imported fats and oils.

PAKISTAN'S OILSEED PRODUCTION IN 1952-53 SLIGHTLY UNDER PRECEDING YEAR

Pakistan's production of major oilseeds in 1952-53 totaled 1,061,000 short tons, compared with 1,081,000 tons in 1951-52, reports Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Karachi. Cottonseed production--752,000 tons in 1952-53, although larger than all other oilseeds combined, has not been utilized as a source of edible oil to any great extent to date. According to official estimates, rape and mustard seed production was 255,000 tons, 25 percent below the preceding year mainly due to adverse weather in Punjab and East Pakistan. Sesame output of 40,320 tons was up about 3 percent while flaxseed, at 13,440 tons (480,000 bushels), was the same level as the year before.

Pakistan is a major net importer of vegetable oils and oilseeds. During the year July-June 1952-53 imports included 10,502 tons of coconut oil, almost all from Ceylon, 459 tons of linseed oil, 9,558 tons of copra, and 4,076 tons of other oilseeds. Pakistan also imported Rs. 11,558,000 ($3,467,400) worth of rape and mustard oil from India in the same period. Exports during 1952-53 included 434 tons of cottonseed oil to Egypt and 736 tons of cottonseed to India. In addition, Pakistan exported 27,133 tons of cottonseed cake, mainly to the United Kingdom.

Rape and mustard, sesame, and flaxseed are the principal oilseeds produced commercially in Pakistan. The acreage of rape and mustard is by far the largest and in 1952-53, the last season for which data are available, was 1,544,000 acres. The acreage has not yet reached the 1942-43 level but is approaching it. Rape and mustard compete with wheat for land as well as water in West Pakistan. Production by provinces indicates East Pakistan has the largest acreage, 32 percent, followed by the Punjab, 26 percent, Sind, 18 percent, and Bahawalpur with 12 percent.

Sesame, also known as "til," is the second most important oilseed produced commercially in Pakistan. It is considerably less important than rape and mustard but used widely in East Pakistan. About 72 percent of the total acreage of the country is in that wing of the country. About two-thirds of the acreage is planted during the summer months. According to the Pakistan Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the first forcast of the area under sesame for 1953-54 is 157,000 acres and shows no change from the first forecast of the previous year. The acreage reported in the final forecast of 1952-53 was 206,000 acres.

About 90 percent of the flaxseed, the third most important oilseed in the country, is grown in East Pakistan. The remainder is produced in the Punjab.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA EXPECTS LARGER PEANUT CROP: LITTLE CHANGE IN PALMS

French West Africa's 1953-54 peanut crop is expected to be considerably larger than last season's outturn, but little change is expected in palm production, according to B.A. Stokes, American Consulate General, Dakar. Conservative estimates place the peanut increase at about 10 percent but the Government predicts a larger increase. Recent light rains have caused concern as the Senegal harvest was just beginning. Even moderate rain could cause heavy damage because the harvested crop is left in small piles in the open without cover. However, the Government is expected to announce the same prices for peanuts and peanut oil as prevailed last year, and this, combined with the priority given to the importation of French West African peanuts into France, augurs another good season.

Final estimates place total marketings from the 1952-53 peanut crop at 604,000 short tons of unshelled nuts. All the 1952-53 peanut stocks had been shipped from French West Africa or contracted for by the end of August.

Prices of peanuts to producers were guaranteed throughout the 1952-53 crop season, ranging from 17 to 20.5 CFA francs per kilogram (4.4-5.3 cents per pound), unshelled in Senegal and from 17 to 20 francs (4.4-5.2 cents) for shelled peanuts (an equivalent of about 10-13 francs or 2.6-3.4 cents per pound unshelled) in other Territories.

C.i.f. prices for shelled peanuts at Marseille opened at 96 metropolitan francs per kilogram (12.4 cents per pound) in January and were quoted at 100 francs (13.0 cents) in September. In general, export licenses were granted only to those exporters whose contracts called for c.i.f. prices between 93 and 100 francs (12.1 and 13.0 cents).

The Senegal peanut oil industry purchased approximately 353,000 tons of unshelled peanuts from the 1952-53 crop. Over 110,000 tons of oil will have been derived from this stock by the year's end.

C.i.f. prices for crude Senegalese peanut oil, 2 to 5 percent impure, opened at 176 metropolitan francs per kilogram (22.8 cents per pound) in January and were quoted at 195 francs (25.3 cents) in September.

Official figures show the following exports for the first 5 months of 1953: unshelled peanuts--15,513 tons; shelled peanuts--155,229; peanuts for human consumption--148; crude peanut oil--41,153; and refined peanut oil--3,397 tons.

Quantities of palm oil and palm kernels marketed are governed almost entirely by the price offered. Unless the price is attractive, the native does not gather more than enough for his own use. This year, little change in production is anticipated. Following the precipitate fall in prices in the spring of 1952, c.i.f. prices per kilogram of palm oil have fluctuated between a low of 77.5 metropolitan francs (10.0 cents per pound) in July 1952 and a high of 92.5 francs (12.0 cents) in September of this year. In general, prices have been steadier and somewhat higher this year than last. C.i.f. prices of palm kernels have climbed steadily from a low of 51-52 francs (6.6-6.7 cents) in the spring of 1952 to a high of 69.5 francs (9.0 cents) in May and June of this year. In September the price was about 64 francs (8.3 cents).

About 74,750 tons of palm kernels had been marketed up to August 31 of this year of which 50,700 tons have been exported. Practically the entire year's production probably will be exported. Of the approximately 18,740 tons of palm oil marketed to the same date, about 16,500 tons had been exported and the remainder consumed in soap factories or for other local uses.

Approximately 11,000 tons of shea nuts had been marketed to the end of August in Upper Volta and Dahomey. Prices have been so low in the Sudan that no market exists. As of the same date about 10,000 tons had been exported. An estimated 24,000 tons of shea butter probably will be produced this year of which about 2,000 tons will be exported. About 600 tons of copra and 795 tons of castor beans were marketed by the end of August. All will be exported by the end of the year with whatever further tonnage is marketed.

LARGER WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST FOR 1953-54 1/

A preliminary forecast places 1953-54 world coffee production at 40.6 million bags (132.276 pounds each) compared with 40.3 million last season, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Indications are that about 32.1 million bags of the current crop will be available for export. This estimate is somewhat larger than exports from the preceding crop and for the calendar years 1950-1952.

Increases over 1952-53 are expected in all coffee-producing areas except North America where some record crops were harvested last season. The total for this area, however, is above average. Brazil, which is the largest contributor to the world's coffee supply, expects a total output of 19.6 million bags. Export availability is estimated at about 15.6 million bags against 15.2 million in the 1952-53 crop year.

Colombia's coffee harvest of 5.65 million bags should provide about 5.25 million bags for export. Exports during 1952-53 totaled 5.8 million bags, which would indicate large stocks.

Costa Rica and Honduras expect a slight increase in exports during the current season.

Mexico's exportable production, estimated at more than 1.0 million bags, is less than the record shipments of about 1.2 million in 1952-53. The United States continues to be the principal market for Mexican coffee.

Ethiopia's 1953-54 coffee production, forecast at 570,000 bags, is 24 percent below the bumper crop of last season but is well above average. Exports in December-June 1952-53 were considerably larger than in the corresponding months of the preceding season.

United States imports of coffee during January-August 1953 totaled 13.31 million bags compared with 13.20 million last year.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in a Foreign Agriculture Circular at an early date.

COFFEE: World forecast total 1953-54 production with comparisons, total exports available from the 1953-54 production, calendar year exports

Continent and Country	Total Production: Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	Total Production: 1951-52	Total Production: 1952-53 1/	Total Production: Forecast 1953-54 1/	Exportable Production: Forecast 1953-54 1/	Exports by Calendar Year: Average 1935-39	Exports by Calendar Year: 1951 1/	Exports by Calendar Year: 1952 1/
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
NORTH AMERICA								
Costa Rica	390	552	551	440	370	343	309	342
Cuba	425	479	442	530	3/	87	3/	3/
Dominican Republic	347	475	442	465	365	187	237	438
El Salvador	1,091	1,096	1,365	1,125	975	922	1,098	1,115
Guatemala	1,002	1,309	1,245	1,260	1,000	759	848	1,007
Haiti	538	520	600	627	467	448	424	522
Honduras	57	180	197	200	155	4/ 27	4/ 141	4/ 109
Mexico	959	1,181	1,450	1,250	1,020	599	859	870
Nicaragua	280	356	360	375	325	254	269	317
Other 5/	251	518	420	538	50	104	37	48
Total	5,340	6,466	7,072	6,810	4,727	3,730	4,222	4,768
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil 6/	25,340	18,520	19,170	19,600	15,600	15,095	16,358	15,821
Colombia	4,452	5,726	5,650	5,650	5,250	3,972	4,794	5,032
Ecuador	254	280	403	380	340	223	275	340
Peru	80	107	108	110	47	47	37	46
Venezuela	940	608	900	630	470	734	316	506
Other 7/	83	41	41	39	17	7	4	4
Total	31,149	25,282	26,272	26,409	21,724	20,078	21,784	21,749
AFRICA								
Angola	300	735	916	920	850	268	1,074	798
Belgian Congo	320	586	583	580	570	283	576	515
Ethiopia 8/	345	382	747	570	550	9/ 183	458	365
French West Africa 10/	250	1,178	983	1,200	1,120	185	1,049	1,046
Kenya	297	273	186	200	193	289	162	287
Madagascar	537	493	689	640	633	456	435	689
Tanganyika	263	326	168	300	275	253	268	315
Uganda	225	730	513	650	640	195	739	668
Other 11/	65	404	401	438	408	145	373	261
Total	2,602	5,107	5,186	5,498	5,239	2,257	5,134	4,944
ASIA & OCEANIA								
India	278	349	384	385	55	155	12/ 13	12/ 45
Indonesia	1,961	1,008	1,067	1,165	250	1,357	404	312
Yemen	80	65	67	80	75	76	13/ 80	58
Other 14/	176	253	221	222	65	90	74	75
Total	2,495	1,675	1,739	1,852	445	1,678	571	490
WORLD TOTAL	41,586	38,530	40,269	40,569	32,135	27,743	31,711	31,951

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bags of 132.276 pounds. 3/ Exports prohibited. 4/ 12 months ending June 30 of year shown. 5/ Includes British West Indies, Panama Republic, and Puerto Rico. 6/ Statistical series revised by subtracting estimates of port consumption and coastwise shipments to obtain estimates of exportable production. 7/ Includes Bolivia, Paraguay, and Surinam. 8/ Ethiopian year ending September 10. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Dahomey, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Senegal. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French Togoland, Liberia, Sao Thome, and Principe, Sierra Leone, Spanish Africa, and Gold Coast. 12/ Twelve months beginning April of year shown. 13/ Estimated from unofficial information. 14/ Includes French Indochina, North Borneo, Philippine Republic, Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from United States Foreign Service officers, and other information.

GRAIN TRADE NOTES

Norway Purchases Russian Grain: The Norwegian State Grain Corporation has recently contracted for the delivery by Russia of 30,000 metric tons of barley, 20,000 tons of rye, and 15,000 tons of wheat. These quantities are in addition to those provided for in the 1953 barter agreement with Russia, i.e., which called for 55,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of rye. However, only 50,000 tons of wheat will be moved because of a provision in the agreement for reducing the quantity to be imported if exceptionally high quality grain is imported. The quality of the Soviet grain was reported as being very good.

Yugoslavia Purchases Turkish Wheat: During the last week of October the Yugoslav Government was reported as having purchased 100,000 metric tons of wheat from Turkey, bringing the total purchases (from all sources) this fiscal (1953-54) year to 180,000 tons. The total quantity procurred to date, however, is only 40 percent of estimated import needs.

Syrian Wheat Export Surplus: Revised estimates now place Syria's 1953-54 wheat export surplus at 200,000 metric tons. The United Kingdom and Lebanon recently were reported as having purchased 25,000 tons each. Indications are that inferior quality is hampering foreign sales.

Switzerland Acts to Prevent Hard Wheat Shortage: A shortage of durum wheat on international markets has obliged the Swiss Government to take steps to avoid premature exhaustion of its stocks of Amber Durum and similar wheats. An order dated October 15, 1953 provides that 20 percent of Manitoba I must be added to hard wheat flour beginning N vember 1. The Swiss claim that such an admixture does not noticeably affect the quality of high grade semolina (locally called fins finot or Dunst) and macaroni.

Norwegian Grain Imports: Imports of grain by Norway in metric tons during the first 3 months (July-September) of 1953-54, with comparison showing imports during the same period in 1952-53 in parentheses, were as follows: wheat, 56,241 (53,149); wheat flour, 8,682 (4,702); rye, 18,838 (17,216); and barley 22,546 (34,731). Most of the wheat this year came from Russia and Canada. All of the wheat flour came from the United States, and most of the rye and barley from Russia and Argentina.

Mexican Imports of Corn: Imports of corn by Mexico during the first nine months (January-September) of 1953 totaled 191,949 metric tons compared with 24,451 tons in the same period of 1952. Of those totals, 165,884 tons were imported during the 3 months (July-September) of 1953 compared with 1,358 tons during the same quarter of 1952. Nearly all of the 1953 imports up to the end of September, with the exception of about 2,000 tons from Guatemala, came from the United States. The greater part of the imports consisted of yellow corn which is not liked in Mexico because many of the inhabitants make poor quality tortillas.

EGYPT'S COTTON
EXPORTS RISING

Exports of cotton from Egypt during the first 6 weeks of Egypt's market year beginning September 1, 1953, totaled 43,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), about two and one-half times the total of 17,000 bales for a corresponding period a year ago, according to a report from J. G. Diamond, American Embassy, Cairo.

Exports of the shortest staple varieties, Ashmouni and Zagora, increased from 2,000 to 19,000 bales and Karnak from 9,000 to 18,000. In August 1953 exports totaled 82,000 bales compared with 344,000 a year ago when the movement was accelerated in anticipation of a previously announced increase in the export tax as of September 1. Exports of 1,727,000 bales in 1952-53 were nearly double the unusually small total of 908,000 bales exported in 1951-52. The Government's production estimate, equivalent to 1,250,000 bales for 1953-54, released on October 5, was only 61 percent of the 1952-53 estimate of 2,047,000 bales and was about 200,000 bales lower than the lowest trade estimate.

The reduction from last year was distributed nearly evenly between the extra long-staple varieties (mostly Karnak) and ordinary long staples (Ashmouni and Zagora). The 1953-54 estimates for the 2 groups, with last year's estimates in parentheses, are 409,000 bales (921,000) and 479,000 (809,000) respectively. The 1953-54 estimate of 335,000 bales for the medium long-staple group (mostly Giza 30 and Giza 31) was higher than the 274,000-bale estimate for 1952-53. The estimate for scarto (ungraded cotton) was down 43,000 to 27,000 bales.

On October 7, following the release of the low 1953 production estimate, the Egyptian Cotton Commission prohibited further exports of Ashmouni and Zagora varieties of grades Good and below except against sales already booked. This action was considered necessary to conserve supplies of these grades for local mills. The amount of Ashmouni and Zagora available for export in 1953-54 (after deducting mill requirements and necessary end-season mill stocks from government supply estimates as of August 31, 1953) is only about 350,000 bales compared with about 650,000 a year ago and actual exports of 611,000 bales in 1952-53.

The supply of Karnak available for export in 1953-54 is estimated at a little more than 800,000 bales compared with about 1,040,000 a year ago and actual exports of 628,000 bales in 1952-53. The exportable surplus of all varieties as of September 1, 1953, amounts to about 1,650,000 bales, compared with 2.2 million a year ago and exports of 1,727,000 bales in 1952-53. The above figures are based on the first official production estimate for 1953-54 and do not allow any reserve stocks for export movement in September 1954 before any appreciable quantities of the new crop are available for export.

The premium being paid for sterling as of October 9, 1953, under the system of Import Entitlement Accounts, was 5-3/8 percent for October and 1/8 percent less for each succeeding month. Demand for dollars under this system was poor at that time with a nominal premium of 9-1/2 percent.

The premium for Deutch Marks was 13-3/4 percent (spot), October 13 percent and November 12 percent. These exchange premiums available to exporters on 75 percent of their cargo value make possible an additional margin of profit except for premiums being paid (at present) to Egyptian growers for scarce qualities. All cotton entering export channels must pass through the Government's cotton commission and buying prices are fixed. However, exporters are permitted to buy cotton from growers (who are now demanding premiums up to 3 U.S. cents a pound), sell it to the Government at the fixed price and buy it back at prescribed prices based on New York futures quotations. This extra action on the part of exporters is necessary to meet export sales commitments because many grades needed (especially higher grades of Ashmouni) are not available in Government stocks and are in strong demand.

CUBA EXPANDS RICE PRODUCTION IN 1953-54

Cuba's 1953-54 rice crop is estimated at 375 million pounds of rough rice, a sharp increase as compared with the 277 million pounds harvested in 1952-53, according to information from the American Embassy, Habana. An increase in the area harvested of 53,000 acres, or 34 percent, from the preceding year may be expected.

CUBA: Rice acreage and production, averages 1935-36/49-50, annual 1950-51/52-53 (revised), and forecast 1953-54 1/

Year (July-June)	Harvested acreage	Yield per acre	Production: Rough rice	Production: In terms of milled	Percent increase from preceding period
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Percent
1935-36/39-40	45	958	43.1	28	-
1940-41/44-45	69	1,035	71.4	46	64
1945-46/49-50	114	1,075	122.6	80	74
1950-51	135	1,326	179.0	116	45
1951-52 1/	145	1,772	257.0	167	44
1952-53 1/	156	1,776	277.0	180	8
1953-54 1/	209	1,794	375.0	244	36

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from estimates of the American Embassy, Cuba.

A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Ciruclar by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

All but about 27,000 acres of the acreage planted to rice this season are estimated to be under irrigation. The Zayas Bazan-Honduras varieties represent about 70 percent of the total planted, and Century Patna, Bluebonnet, and other long-grain varieties, about 30 percent. Qualified sources predict that rice production will continue to expand in the next few years, but possibly not to the extent of the increase in 1953-54.

JAPAN AGAIN LOWERS RICE CROP ESTIMATE

Further reduced prospects for Japan's 1953 rice crop are reflected in a third official estimate based on mid-October conditions and released November 6. The current harvest is now estimated at 8,022,000 metric tons of brown rice (17,685 million pounds), a reduction of 690,000 tons (1,521 million pounds) from the October 1 estimate; 1,250,000 tons (2,756 million pounds) from the September 1 estimate; and 1,901,000 tons (4,191 million pounds) from the crop of 9,923,000 metric tons in the preceding year.

Japan's production of rough rice in 1953 as reported in the November 6 estimate equals 21,996.3 million pounds (15,397 million pounds milled) compared with 27,188.5 million pounds of rough rice (19,032 million pounds) in 1952. All sections of Japan report below normal yields per acre as a result of cool, wet weather prevailing through the growing season. Hokkaido and other northern prefectures were most seriously affected.

TURKEY'S GRAIN EXPORT AGENCY AUTHORIZED TO SELL GRAIN AT BELOW COST

In order to facilitate the sale of Turkish grain in export markets, the Turkish Council of Ministers recently authorized the Toprak Office, Turkey's grain marketing agency, to sell grain at prices below cost (i.e., below price to producers plus handling, storage, transportation and administration costs) whenever foreign market conditions necessitated such procedure. Considerable delay occurred in effecting large export contracts during the first 3 months (July-September) of the current 1953-54 marketing season, largely because of Toprak price policies. This agency purchases grain delivered by producers at guaranteed minimum prices and handles all phases of the export movement.

The authorization to sell at below cost will make it possible for Toprak to quote prices for export more in line with world market levels. Although complete details covering the new export pricing procedure are not available, particularly with respect to the actual price weighting to be applied to the various factors such as quality and, transportation costs, in order to arrive at a specific price per bushel, the general procedure is reported to be approximately as follows:

For Turkish soft wheat - the United States Gulf port f.o.b. price for No. 2 Hard Winter based on Kansas City market quotations, i.e., the Kansas City No. 2 Hard Winter quotation plus the transportation and other charges involved in placing the wheat f.o.b. Gulf port. For Durum wheat (Hard Anatolian and Thrace wheat) - at least $14.00 per metric ton will be added to the Kansas City quotation for No. 2 Hard Winter.

In case payment for wheat is to be made in European Payments Union currency, up to 5 percent will be added to the free dollar price. For sale of small lots of wheat up to 5,000 metric tons, the Toprak Office will determine its export price after taking as a basis the Kansas City quotation for No. 2 Hard Winter, f.o.b. Gulf, during the week preceding the date of sale.

For sales of lots exceeding 5,000 tons, and in case the wheat is to be delivered within a month from the date of sale, Toprak's price will be based on the average Kansas City quotations as recorded at the end of the first, second, third, and fourth weeks of the month of sale, f.o.b. Gulf ports, regardless of whether the complete delivery actually takes place within that month. If the contracting parties agree, Toprak export sales for extended future delivery may be based on the Kansas City future market quotations.

For barley, export prices will be based upon the average export quotations of other Mediterranean countries plus an additional $5.00 per metric ton in recognition of the superior quality of Turkish barley.

This action by the Turkish Council of Ministers was deemed necessary in order that Turkey might be in a better position to move its surplus stocks at competitive prices in world markets and to remove the difficulty experienced by Toprak in attempting to negotiate sales in a changing market at the rigidly fixed levels heretofore specified by the Government. Since the prices paid to growers by Toprak at country concentration points plus subsequent storage, transportation, handling and administration costs will run the average cost well above the world price level, a substantial deficit is expected to occur in Toprak's export operations.

L A T E N E W S---(Continued from Page 359)

Category 5: all other farm commodities not specified above, except wheat which no certificate is required.

(Explanation of the new Brazilian exchange system was published in Foreign Crops and Markets of October 26, 1953).

<u>Dissolution of the British Raw Cotton Commission</u>, removal of most controls on cotton trade, and reopening of the Cotton Futures Market, are proposed in a bill recently introduced in the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade. The principal steps to be taken in the proposed decontrol measure would be:

"(1) To arrange for access, without restrictions except on re-export, to cotton from all quarters, including the United States, in order to make it possible for a private Futures Market to reopen.

"(2) To arrange that the Raw Cotton Commission shall cease to provide 'cover' for the Cotton Industry at the end of August 1954.

"(3) To arrange, if the bill is passed, that the Raw Cotton Commission shall cease to trade in cotton at the end of August 1954, except to the extent necessary to deal with outstanding obligations.

"(4) To wind up the Raw Cotton Commission at the earliest convenient date after the end of August 1954."